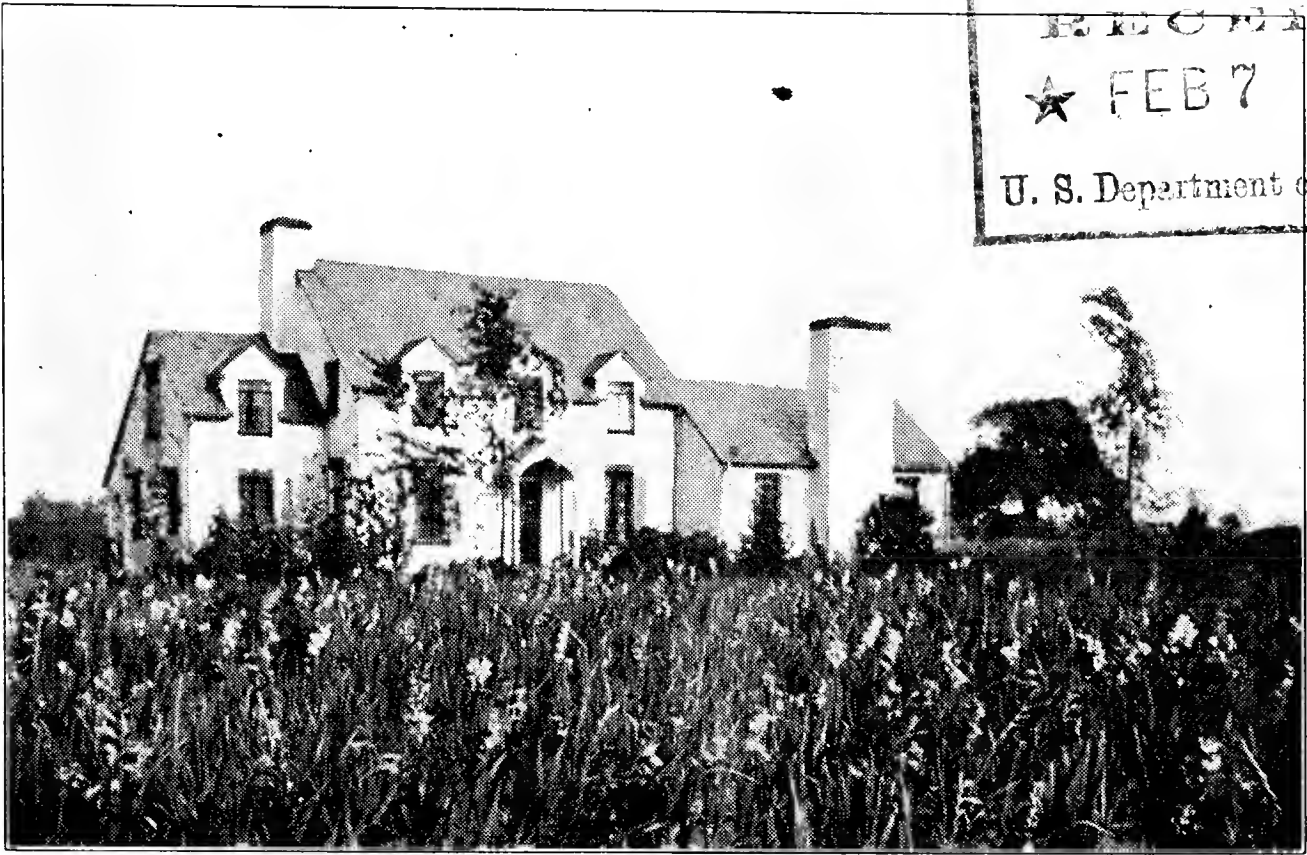
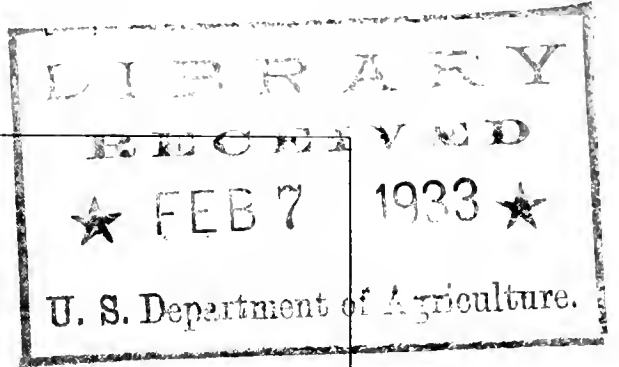


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

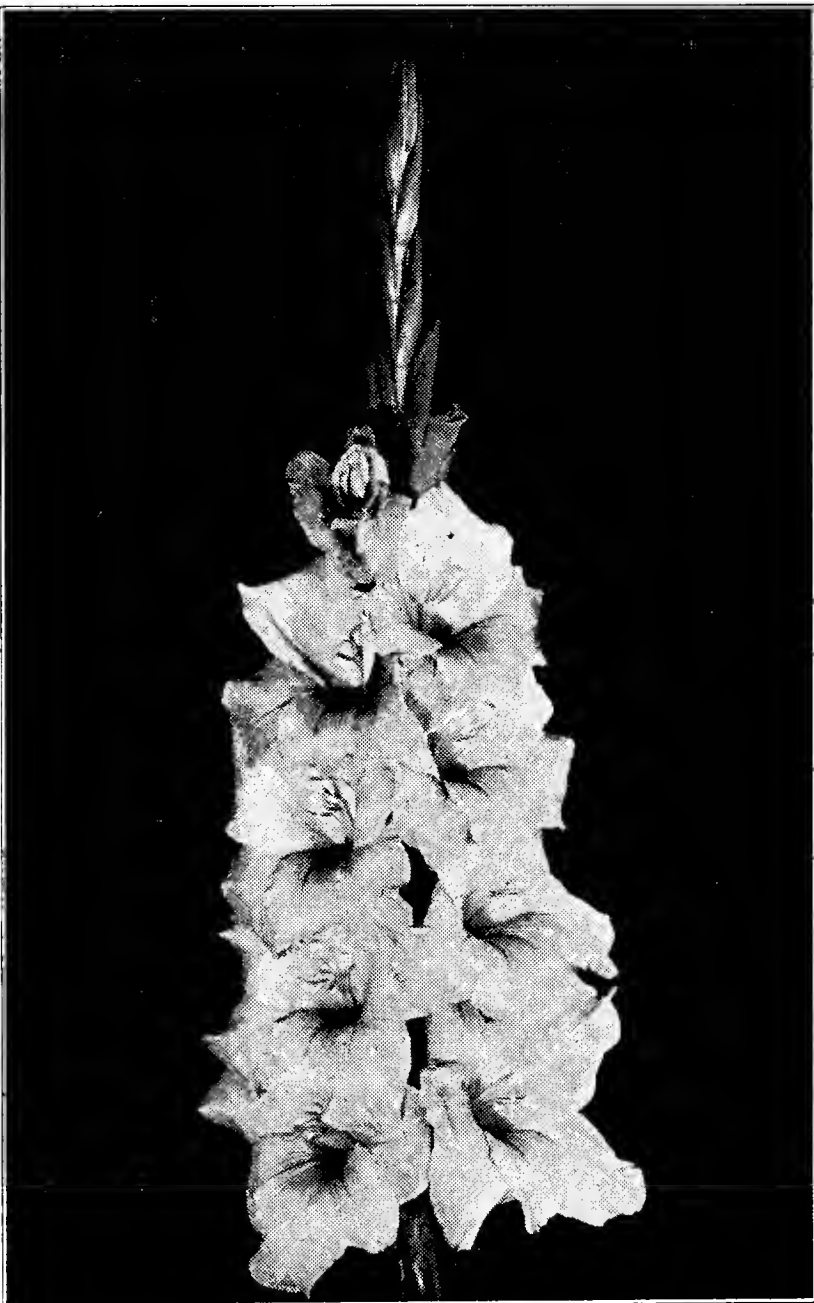
62,67



Our landmark. Visitors welcome blooming time. Located on the east side of S. O. M. Center Road (State Highway 91), second farm south of North Miles Road, Solon, Ohio.

THE GLADIOLUS FANCIER'S GUIDEBOOK

Copyright 1933



SALBACH'S PINK

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HERBERT O. EVANS
BEDFORD, OHIO

INTRODUCTORY

THIS booklet is planned for you. It adopts your point of view. It gives you hitherto unpublished facts upon which to base your own conclusions. It is not cluttered up with fictitious values, since none of the varieties offered are our own originations or under our control and we have to compete against the entire world market, item for item, to get a nickel's worth of your flower bulb expenditures. Our price list easily discloses that.

Even if you are an advanced amateur "glad" enthusiast or a commercial grower, the chances are that half of the varieties you have heretofore purchased turned out to be disappointing in some respect. If the seller had only told you that this variety often crooks, that one easily wilts, the other one is very short, or fades, or has tiny florets, or only holds two or three of them open at once, or faces and spaces badly, or is of irregular performance, or propagates poorly, or that it is never a first prize winner in recent major shows, perhaps not even second or third raters, — you would have saved that money, been spared the disappointment and, for less money, obtained first raters with all the pleasure that goes with having them.

It is our aim to convert the timid novice into the experienced, advanced amateur who knows quality of bloom when he sees it and, better still, can grow the outstanding blooms which are the envy of his friends. By attending to simple fundamentals you may have from your own garden such magnificent blooms that you need not fear to enter them in competition in your garden club, county fair, state or regional shows, yes, even in the great National Exhibition of the American Gladiolus Society.

Likewise, it is our aim to aid our customers, both amateur and commercial, in the saving of unnecessary expense and experimentation. Skill and care alone will not make plants yield rich and abundant flowers. The varieties must be inherently capable of it and the bulbs healthy and the plants insect pest free to permit their best performance. Printers' ink can do a lot but it cannot make a good variety out of a poor one.

Disappointment can be minimized by leaving to the highly trained gladiolus

specialist the experimentation and cash investment necessary to try out all the new offerings of the many hybridizers. Those who know the quality of competition in national, state and regional shows have come to realize that inferior sorts rarely win.

Also, it is well to leave to the federal, state and university entomologists, pathologists and to gladiolus specialists cooperating with them, the determination of best usages for the control of insect pests and bulb and plant diseases. Experimentation by others with poisons, poisonous gases and with insecticides, the component parts of which are not understood by the user, and with unapproved methods of fertilization, usually leads to trouble.

FLOWER APPRECIATION GROWING

During the last two years, several of the great seed houses, for the first time in their history, saw their sales of flower bulbs and seeds exceed the vegetables. The increasing number of flower shows, the rapid rise of the garden club movement, the turning of people to a more simple social life, the general increase of leisure time, the well known relaxation of nervous tension while puttering in the garden have all led to this rapid growth of flower appreciation.

LEAD YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS — HOW TO DO IT

Simple as can be. Inexpensive, too. Plant healthy, young bulbs of the large size of varieties currently winning first prizes in the major shows of the world. In the sunniest location possible. In well drained soil. Preferably in a group by themselves. Do not make them compete with other roots of trees, shrubs or weeds. Cultivate often and close, keeping surface loose. If the garden plot was not fertilized the previous fall with a slow acting fertilizer apply none whatever until plants are six to eight inches high. Use then and every few weeks thereafter until blooming, if you wish, any quick acting fertilizer with approximately "4-12-4" per cent of content of nitrogen, phosphate and potash, respectively. Sprinkle it sparingly (a handful to 25 or more bulbs), several inches away from

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HERBERT O. EVANS

*Governor and Member Executive Committee, American Gladiolus Society
Chairman Executive Committee, Ohio State Gladiolus Society
Trustee and Secretary, Horticultural Foundation of Cleveland
Member, Canadian Gladiolus Society; Member, New England Gladiolus Society
Member, Mahoning Gladiolus Society*

Farm, S. O. M. Center Road, SOLON, OHIO

P. O. Address, BEDFORD, OHIO

the plants. Scratch it in and soak to saturation. If you wish, when the buds first emerge from the foliage, substitute a single, similar dressing of ammonium sulphate. Soak the ground heavily the day before so that the plant will be saturated and in strong growing condition, thus withstanding a shock which might otherwise burn off the rootlets, turn the foliage yellow and stop further growth. Or better still, apply any amount of diluted, clear, fresh cow manure. Now give the soil about all the water the drainage condition will permit during the blooming season.

Particularly in hot weather, spikes which are cut when but one or two florets are open, fill out with more open at a time when bloomed indoors, making better exhibition spikes and preventing any fading of color such as is sometimes found in some of the finest orange scarlets, as well as preventing wilting of varieties without strong substance. Cut stem slantwise to provide larger drinking area and place in water at once to avoid air pockets in stem. Allow three or four leaves to remain to mature the new bulb which is hardly half grown when spike is cut. At least six more weeks are needed to mature the bulb.

VARIETIES TO BUY

If you are only beginning to grow gladiolus, avoid cheap mixtures, choosing the often unbeatable yet inexpensive sorts such as Minuet, Catherine Coleman, Mr. W. H. Phipps, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Longfellow, Pride of Wanakah, Veilchenblau, Primrose Princess, Golden Dream, Betty Nuthall, Dr. F. E. Bennett.

If you already have such varieties you can usually keep a few years ahead of the average gladiolus enthusiast by buying the new "world beaters" which are being offered for the first time at popular prices, such as Jubilee, Albatros, Salbach's Pink, Mr. Fred'k Christ, Frank McCoy, Pauline Kunderd, General Kuroki, H. G. Wells, Ave Maria, Ruffled Gold, Orange Wonder, Senorita, Commander Koehl, Marmora, Mother Machree. These are the sorts, the large bulbs of which will hardly be in sufficient world supply to meet the demand. Likewise our supply. Wherever you buy, order these early if you would avoid disappointment.

Having these or desiring to grow, in most inexpensive manner, a stock of the newest "world wonders," if the price of the large bulb is appalling you will buy a medium or small bulb of such exquisitely wonderful sorts as Magna Blanca, Mary Elizabeth, Picardy, Salbach's Orchid, Blue Peacock, Red Phipps. Even the small bulbs (excepting very late sorts) will bloom and most of the medium bulbs give blooms almost as good as the large bulbs.

Commercial growers should purchase for propagation sorts which are approaching their peak of popularity, thus assuring a market for their bulbs when grown.

In order to obtain immediately some of the wonders evidently slated to top the symposium voting lists in years to come as their dissemination among the voters increases, you will buy perhaps only a bulblet or two of such varieties as King Arthur, Sunnyside, Rosemarie Pfitzer, Mozart, Pelegrina, Southern Cross, Dorothy Dow, Solveig.

About 90% of this list are the large, Exhibition sorts. There are only five *Primulinus* varieties in the entire list and these have exceptionally clean colors and fair size, easily outranking other small flowering sorts. The dozen or so *Primulinus Grandiflorus* are mostly the largest in their class, several of them as large as the largest Exhibition sorts. By simple analysis of the number of stars (*), daggers (†) and double daggers (‡) appearing in the descriptions (see later full explanation), you are readily able to visualize the size of the individual floret, the number of them open at once and the approximate total number of buds on the flower spike.

We list only the outstanding *first* prize winners of the last two years in national and other major gladiolus exhibitions around the world. While there are always a few "world beaters" in process of propagation which have not yet found their way into the shows, our catalog expresses much by its silent exclusion of many highly "tooted" sorts. Upon inquiry we will gladly discuss any variety excluded.

FOREIGN ORIGINATIONS

Foreign originations must be withheld from sale by our growers who import them, for a period of at least two years, under the regulations of the federal Bureau of Plant Quarantine which makes actual inspection of the stock twice a year to make sure no disease has appeared before permitting the bulbs to be disseminated.

This is the reason the new, foreign sorts, among them a few winning the coveted Awards of Merit and First Class Certificates, are slower than American sorts in arriving at the U. S. shows. Some growers import most all the new ones to make sure of including the best and offer the whole lot for sale soon as released. Of course, many of these are no better than our best American sorts. On the other hand, many of our largest florets come from Europe. Scotland has given us Queen Mary and a lot of long spikes carrying medium sized florets. Canada has given us Picardy and other good ones. Australia and New Zealand have given us Marmora, Sunnyside and other fine,

large sorts with a maximum number open. In fact, in Australia and New Zealand it is a waste of time to bring a spike to the shows bearing less than ten to twelve florets open and expect to win a first prize.

OUR CUSTOMERS WIN

In the greatest National Show in the history of the American Gladiolus Society, held in the Cleveland Public Auditorium, 1931, in the Advanced Amateur Division, our customers won 118 points to 55 by all others, or 68% of them all, also the Achievement Award for the Division.

Even in the last National Show, at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1932, our customers again won 53% of all points awarded to the Advanced Amateurs and one of them won the Achievement Award for the Division.

In the same National Show at Pittsburgh our Junior customers won 87½% of all the points awarded in the Junior Division, winning also the Achievement Award covering both the Novice and Junior Divisions, disclosing the fact that even the kids know Evans' quality bulbs.

The reasons we have pictured our own prize awards are:

1. Practically all our prize winning blooms were from medium sized bulbs planted closely in the open field in process of growing into large young bulbs for you to buy now.

2. Because not even the greatest seed and bulb houses in America, with their scores of acres of bloom, could duplicate or surpass so enviable a record.

3. Because it is unquestionable evidence that our stock is healthy, free of insect pests and composed of First Prize winning quality varieties.

4. All these awards are confined to those we won at the last two National Shows, last two Mahoning Society Shows and the last Ohio Society Show, all 1931 and 1932.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

A few suggestions may help.

Use plain containers, avoiding top-heavy sorts. Yellows or any of the pinks in green containers. Light pink in blue. Lavender and salmon pink in cream. Reds and scarlets in black. Smokies in gray. Violets and purples in yellow. White, cream or any color in silver, pewter or clear glass.

Give every spike freedom of space, hardly touching its neighbor, if at all.

Shorten stems only to accomplish a definite purpose.

Of course, any of the varieties in any particular color class, being tints and shades of the same color, combine harmoniously. Assorted light and dark violets are stunning.

In combinations of color keep the dark low and central.

Separated by whites or creams the most difficult colors will lose their power to clash.

With several spikes of a variety having a throat marking, add a few of the color of such marking (thus — to a bouquet of Senorita add a few Scarlet Bedder).

Many blotched and smoky sorts are complete harmonies in themselves.

Combine complementary colors, red with blue and green, violet and purple with yellow.

If other foliage is desired use Cedar, Artemesia Silver King, Gypsophila Bristol Fairy, Maiden Hair Fern. The last two are particularly good with the smaller glads.

If other flowers are desired in combination, use Delphinium, Liatris, Buddleia. The latter, like dahlias, last better if a few inches of the stem is first placed in hot water for a minute or two, depending on the woodiness of the stem. Try scarlets with tritomas, orange sorts with Marigold Guinea Gold.

INSECT PESTS AND BULB DISEASES

This subject, fortunately, has again become relatively unimportant to the well informed, who have learned that simple, preventative measures are better than complicated and sometimes ineffective curative measures.

Likely, your bulbs are clean and need none of these treatments, but we are presenting this information for those who may need it.

In the hot, dry season of 1930, rather generally across the northern and eastern states and southern Canada, a small thrips insect which had theretofore been too few in number to cause enough damage to blooms to warrant active steps towards their elimination, multiplied greatly, as did most other insects.

Many growers, unaware even of the nature of the damage to their blooms, attributed it to the dry soil and wilting heat and carelessly left the foliage on their bulbs when dug and otherwise allowed the thrips to fly, blow, crawl or shake onto the bulbs, bringing them into storage where they proceeded to feed on the bulbs, leaving russett brown spots wherever they were able to penetrate and laying eggs right in the tissue of the bulbs. There the eggs hatch and start further life cycles if the place of storage is above 50 degrees or, if under 50, remain unhatched until perhaps the heat of June or July reaches down to the planted bulb. If infested thus the young remain inside the crevices of the plant, substantially out of reach of insect sprays.

Some growers took measures to kill the insects which got into their bulbs in storage

but failed to kill the eggs and unwittingly helped disseminate them about the country.

Your neighbor may get some of these bulbs and spread his crop of thrips over your lot. For your own protection, tell him how to rid his bulbs of the pesky thrips or, better still, *give us his name and address and we will inform him.*

For several years we have been among the foremost disseminators of information relating to this subject in numerous publications in U. S. and Canada, firm in the belief that — the sooner discussed, the sooner eliminated.

Probably a hard winter without too much snow, will again make the gladiolus the only "fool proof" flower to grow. Meanwhile, if any glad thrips have reached your locality, you need only give your glad bulbs and plants their share of the attention you have always been devoting to spraying your roses, dahlias, asters and vegetables and to caring for the wintering of tubers, shrubs and tender perennials.

There are many kinds of thrips. We have always had thrips of one sort or another on corn husks, grapes, oats, onions, lilies, peonies, iris, field daisies and the like. Some of them do occasional consequential damage to the plant giving them their common name ("oat thrips," etc.) Others may feed upon pollen only and never do noticeable damage. A few thrips other than the so called "glad thrips" may migrate upon your gladiolus with little or no damage.

The male "glad thrips" is about 1-16th inch long, female both larger and longer. Male has five cream colored bands around its body, the female a broader band above but none below. End of body of male is rounded, that of female a rather pointed, saw-like appendage. Main body color of both a black brown. Four stages, adult, egg, larva, pupa. The young are without wings, considerably smaller and lemon yellow. A generation develops in about 20 days at 70 degrees and in but 12 days at 80 degrees. Since they secrete themselves in the leaf sheath, one has to examine his plants very carefully or a severe infestation may come upon them before he is aware. The U. S. Department Entomology is profoundly of the belief that, in northern climates, at least, there is but a very small fraction of over-wintering of the thrips in the field, in the ground not at all but almost entirely on bulbs in storage.

Every precaution you can take to keep the thrips from falling, blowing, flying or crawling upon the dug bulb should be taken. We can think of nothing worse than bringing the bulbs with their tops still on into a warm place of storage, if the plants were even but lightly infested.

Common NAPHTHALENE FLAKES are safe both to the user and to the bulbs,

even when an overdosage is used, provided the bulbs are fairly well dried. One ounce, sprinkled on each 100 large bulbs or equivalent in bulk of smaller sizes, is sufficient if bulbs are stored in closed bottom container. If screen bottom or in onion sacks, double the amount. Will kill insects promptly and gases will continue for several weeks, killing the larvae as soon as hatched. But note they will not hatch under 50 degrees. Do not cover the bulbs as evaporation takes place constantly and to prevent it will make the bulbs first damp, then mouldy, then susceptible to rot and diseases. Applying the flakes in a closed paper bag is safe for a few weeks if bulbs be dry, since some moisture can escape. Do not use any naphthalene in the trench at planting time since it is safe only to the dormant bulb.

Perhaps the most practical method of gassing large quantities of bulbs (if there is any sign of thrips infestation), making a complete kill of both the insect and the eggs in but 24 hours, is the ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE 75% — CARBON TETRACHLORIDE 25% mixture. Many large growers have used this method satisfactorily. However, anything but strict attention to the rules of this method may result in damage to your bulbs.

Again have your bulbs dry. Use 1 ounce to 5 cubic feet of rather tight storage space, particularly at points below the top-most bulbs as the gas goes down. Or 14 pounds (about 5 quarts) to 1000 cubic feet of storage. 5 cu. ft. will hold 37½ gallons of liquid. Figure the cubic content of your storage carefully, whether it be an ash can or a bulb cellar. Guessing may result in hazardous overdose, so do not hesitate to divide a mere ounce if your container will hold less than 37½ gal. Pour into shallow pan or pans set above the bulbs. Allow 24 hour exposure. The gas will penetrate cloth, paper, heavy paper cartons even though sealed, and the husks of the bulb. But remember, if used longer or stronger might tend to discolor and soften the bulb. Have temperature of container around 65 to 70 degrees and if bulbs are brought from a colder place be sure they have time to warm up else they may sweat when closed up in the warmer container and moisture is a hazard.

This liquid mixture is non-explosive, non-inflammable, non-injurious to human beings. Several Cleveland seedsmen are stocking this liquid. Or The Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., 30 East 42nd St., New York City will supply 10 lb. tins — \$1.44 or 50 lb. cans — \$5.22, and express charges collect from So. Charleston, W. Va.

Probably the best method of checking bulb diseases is to soak the bulbs (unhusked, O K) 7 hrs. or overnight, night before plant-

ing in a Corrosive Sublimate (mercuric chloride) solution. This process will also kill thrips and their eggs but remember soaking processes are only advisable just before planting. Dissolve 1 oz. of the powder first in a little hot water, then pour into 7½ gal. of water, preferably above 60 degrees. This must be poured into a non-metal container, such as a crock, wooden pail or tub. No difference if bulbs are then planted wet or dry. Varieties kept separate in cloth bags. Solution weakens with use, so replenish at least ½ if used again. Safe to the hands but this solution is a deadly poison and must be used and disposed of with extreme care.

If thrips appear on your plants they must be controlled before the bud spikes emerge from the foliage. Watch for any silvery gray streaks on the foliage. If permitted to increase unmolested they will extract juices from the buds resulting in a burned appearance, they will eat streaks of color off the petals even before they unfold and if they unfold at all, the petals may crimp up their edges and dry to a dull brown. Even the young, lemon colored thrips may do this damage to the bud so it is important to kill such adult thrips as may arrive before they lay eggs, also because the young have the bad habit of staying inside the bud and crevices of the plant where they are hard to reach with insecticides. The silvery gray (feeding) streaks on the foliage, in badly infested cases, turn brown, stopping both plant and bulb growth.

A modification of the Canadian Dept. formula by the U. S. Dept. of Entomology of 1 rounded tablespoon of Paris Green, 2 lbs. of brown sugar, to 3 gal. of water, kept agitated and wetting the entire leaf surface is good and cheap, but it often burns the lower leaf or two, necessitating cutting spike higher in such event to allow foliage to mature the bulb.

The formula we have heretofore recommended and which has on many occasions been effective where others have failed, is rather expensive, regrettably, for large plantings, but follows:

	Small quantity	Large quantity
Nicotine Sulphate—40	2 teaspoons	1 ⁴ / ₅ oz.
Potash fish oil soap	1 tablespoon	8 oz.
"Derrisol"	2 teaspoons	2 ¹ / ₂ oz.
Green arsenate of lead	1 tablespoon	8 oz.
Water	1 gallon	15 gal.

The potash fish oil soap is a most effective spreader, has insecticide qualities in itself and has the property of making the nicotine quite volatile, thus producing a gassing of many of the insects not reached by actual contact. The green arsenate of lead does away with the unsightly gray residue deposited on the foliage. It is sold only by

Ansbacher-Siegle Corp., N. Y. City, sole patentee, for but one cent increase over the regular price per lb. Derrisol is really a complete spray in itself and many Experiment Stations have found it superior to nicotine for controlling thrips. It is sold by William Cooper & Nephews, 1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill., 1 lb. can \$2.25, 2 lb. can \$3.25, postpaid. The combinations in this formula create no chemical releases to cause burning of the foliage.

ROTOTOX

We have been investigating the value of a new insecticide, called "Rototox," with a view to its substitution for the above complicated formula, as a complete spray in itself. According to a chemist who has investigated these products for us, Rototox has a pyrethum strength equal to that of "Evergreen" and a derris extract strength more than 60% stronger than "Derrisol," as well as its own soap spreader, combined.

We understand that Dr. Roark, of the Dept. of Agriculture, considers extract of derris one of the most effective insecticides available, being 15 times as effective as Nicotine and 30 times as effective as Arsenate of Lead.

If, instead of using ROTOTOX as a complete spray, you undertake to substitute it for "Derrisol" in the above formula, we wish to warn you against the inclusion of the arsenate of lead item unless the formula is mixed *just before using*, otherwise the soap and the pyrethum content of the ROTOTOX might react on the arsenical residue to burn the foliage. As a matter of fact, the arsenate of lead could safely be omitted, since the pyrethum functions similarly.

Rototox should be used at the rate of 1 oz. to 1½ gal. water for thrips control. (Also valuable, in general spraying of flowers, shrubs, vegetables, grapes, etc., for aphids, leaf hoppers, beetles, worms, red spiders, etc., non-poisonous, mailable.)

For prompt delivery, you may order from us, postpaid, at distributor's prices, as follows: Rototox, per oz. \$.35, per pt. \$1.75, per qt. \$3.00.

PRICES

We try to quote prices at once as low as those of other reputable gladiolus specialists, dissolving all complicated discounts and periodic price reductions into a simple, lowest price possible and yet take all known precautions to supply healthy and pest free bulbs.

Cash orders entitle the buyer to instant segregation and protection of their stock until proper time for delivery.

Our practice of overcounting and/or inclusion of samples equal or superior to sorts purchased, and of oversizing the smaller

sizes when stocks permit, never fails to more than equalize any price fluctuations that may develop. A grower is known by the customers he keeps.

CUT BLOOMS

To a limited extent, in the Shaker Heights, Cleveland Heights and Wade Park districts, we will deliver each week end from early August to mid October a dozen or more selected gladiolus blooms at \$1. per dozen, of a quality impossible for the commercial florist to equal for many years to come.

TERMS OF SALE

Cash with order.

Delivery prepaid in U. S. Gladiolus shipments in April, dahlias in May unless desired otherwise. Flower seeds at once.

Replacement or refund purchase price any bulb, root, plant or seed that does not prove true to name or does not arrive in condition herein represented.

No substitutions will be made.

Orders received until planting but subject to stock being unsold. Order early. Our selling season is very short.

Gladiolus, 12 sold at 10 rate; 6 at 5 rate; 25 at 100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate. Blts. any amount at rate offered.

OUR KEY SYSTEM A GREAT AID TO SELECTION

Varieties are grouped by color classification for your convenience of comparison and selection.

Varieties are critically described. Naturally, in a list such as this, consequential faults are few, nevertheless, attention is called to them. Show dates and references are to *first prizes* only. Room to mention but few.

For six years our variety descriptions have been praised generously, for the accurate visualization of the size of individual floret, the number open at one time,

the total bud length of the flower spike, the prominence of markings, etc., made possible by the use of stars, daggers and other hieroglyphics.

We will tell you the size florets to expect, a * indicating large florets $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, ** indicating $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches and *** indicating extreme size 6 to 8 inches.

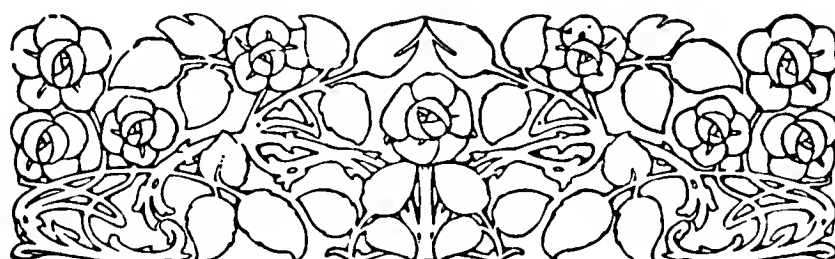
We explain the relative quantity of marking, + indicating with *obvious* markings, i. e., so evident as to arrest attention and — indicating without *obvious* marking.

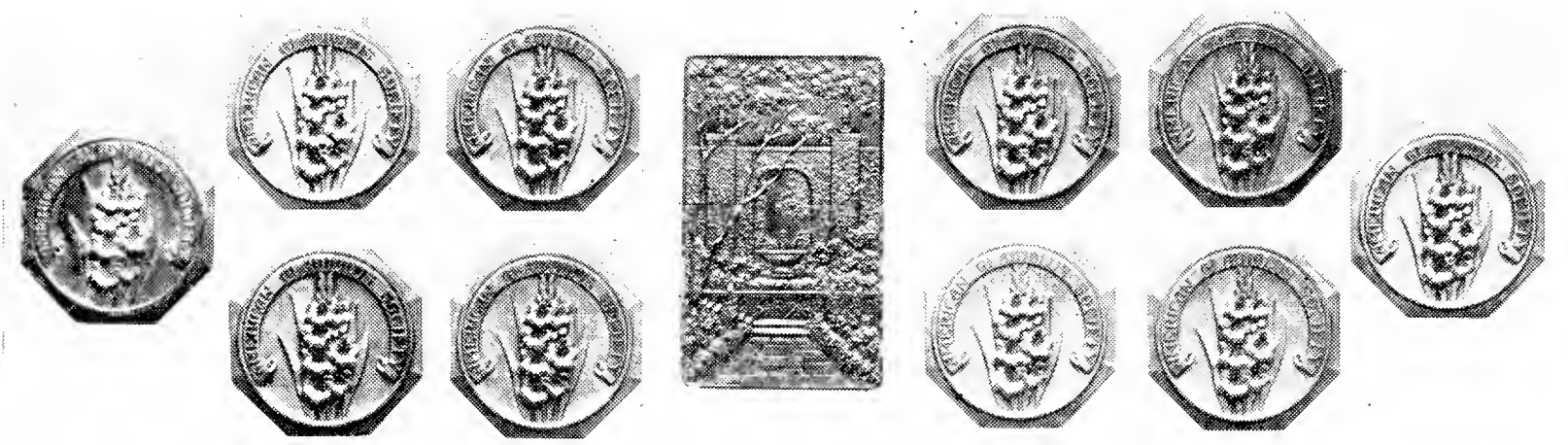
We do not list varieties incapable of holding five florets open at one time. There are thousands of such varieties. We employ † to indicate many open (6-8) and †† to indicate an extreme number (9-16). If the total of open florets and buds make an unusually long spike, we indicate with a double dagger ‡ (15-18) and extreme †† (19-30).

We furnish the approximate blooming dates of varieties in this locality, checked to the best of our ability from experience of many years. Number after name indicates days from planting to blooming of large size bulb (L). Medium size (M) usually seven to ten days later. Dates not guaranteed since subject to change by excessive heat, moisture, drought, differing soil fertility and other conditions.

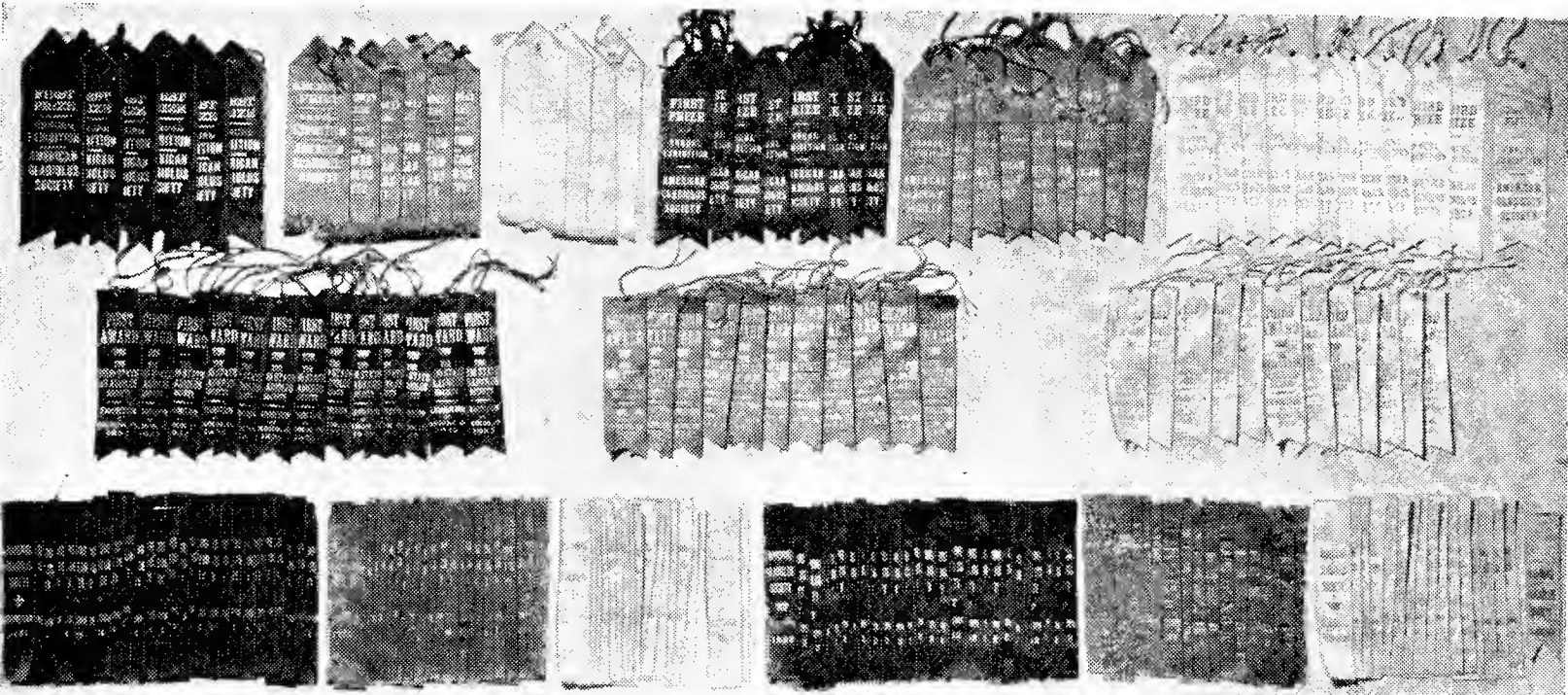
We furnish sound bulbs free from disease or thrips infestation. The large bulbs have just arrived for the first time to such size, with two years of growth from bulblet. Older bulbs and those produced by division from other bulbs do not make the best exhibition blooms. A large bulb forced to that size from a bulblet in one year's growth is appreciably inferior, too.

Abbreviations: L large bulb $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. up. M medium size bulb $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$. S small bulb $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$. Blts. bulblets. Pr., Primulinus. P. G., Primulinus Grandiflorus. A. G. S., American Gladiolus Society. Ohio, Ohio Gladiolus Society. Mah., Mahoning Gladiolus Society. C. G. S. (Canadian). B. G. S. (British). E. Bay (California G. S.). San Leandro (The largest flower show on western coast). A. M., Award of Merit.





One Gold, seven Sterling, two Bronze, all American Gladiolus Society Medals and the American Home Achievement Medal, all won in the following shows — American G. S. '31, '32, Mahoning G. S. '31, '32 and Ohio State G. S. '32.



16 Prize Ribbons won A. G. S. (national) '31. — 29 Prizes, A. G. S. (national) '32
36 Prizes, Ohio State G. S., '32
67 Prizes, Mahoning G. S. '31 58 Prizes, Mahoning G. S. '32



Trophies won in the last two years only, in the five major shows, two national, one state, two regional, as mentioned above, including the Home Sav. & Loan \$50. Seedling Trophy (2nd from left, lower), A. G. S. Achievement Trophy for most points won in national "open to all" division (3rd from left, lower), Seabrook Perpetual Challenge Trophy for most artistic basket (containing Coryphee) in national show (center) and the S. M. Antisdale Sterling Seedling Trophy (2nd from right, lower).

1933 GLADIOLUS

Priced per each. 12 bulbs sold at 10 rate. 6 at 5 rate. 25 at 100 rate. Blts., any amt.

LAVENDER

DR. MOODY 93 days *—†† Clear lavender. Well placed florets. Does not have the bad flecking habit and occasional crooking of Bertie Snow. **L** \$.06(100,\$4.00) **M**.04(100,2.50) **S**.02(100,1.25) **Blts** (100,.15)

JUBILEE 95 ***—††† Clear lavender florets easily up to 7½ inches. Often largest flower in the shows. Our 1st Mah., '31. **L**.25(100,20.00) **M**.12(100,8.00) **S**.06(100,4.00) **Blts** (100,1.00)

KING ARTHUR 85 **—† Very deep toned lavender. Only 4-5 open at one time. Large, ruffled florets with crease thru center of each petal. Leathery substance. Scarce. **L** 8.00 **M** 5.00 **S** 3.00 **Blts** .75

MARY FREY 82 *+† Lilac, rosy lavender, blotched deeper. Colors of Mrs. F. C. Peters but double size and 3 weeks earlier. **L**.05(100,3.00) **M**.03(100,2.00) **S**(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,10-pt 1.25)

MINUET 98 *—††† Clear, blue cast lavender. 1st, A.G.S. last 4 yrs. Our 1st, Mah. '32. Voted by A.G.S. best lavender and 2nd best glad, all colors. One of Ohio's outstanding originations. Nothing cheap about it except its price. **L**.06(100,4.00) **M**.03(100,2.00) **S**(100,.75) **Blts** (100,.10)

MISS DES MOINES 99 *—†† Glistening, clear lavender, clear yellow throat. True harmony of color and excellent substance. A.G.S. '31, Ohio Fair '32. 6-10 open on stiff spike. **L**.20 **M**.12 **S**.07 **Blts** (100,.80)

THE ORCHID P.G. 85 — Orchid type lavender. Lacinated. Very decorative in bowls or corsage, a single floret being readily mistaken for an orchid. A.G.S. '31, '32. Our 1st Mah. '32. **L**.06(100,4.00) **M**.03(100,2.00) **S**(100,.75) **Blts** (100,10-pt 1.00)

WHITE

ALBATROS 82 **—†† Clear, snow white. Very tall. Voted best white, A.G.S. and Canadian symposiums. Amateur sweepstakes Ohio '32. Our 1sts, A.G.S., Ohio and Mah., all '32. Also our 1st, nearest pure white, A.G.S. '32. Ohio Fair '32. 1st Class Certif., British G.S. First year popularly priced. **L**.25 **M**.15 **S**.07 **Blts** (100,1.00)

CARRARA P.G. —† Purest white with well open flowers. From 7-8 open, well arranged on tall, slender spike, very decorative. C.M., Haarlem, '31. **Blts** .15

CORONADO 98 ***+† Milky white. Lacy, purple throat. Heavily ruffled. A.G.S. '31. Our 1st Mah. '32. **L**.15(100,10.00) **M**.08(100,5.00) **S**.04(100,2.50) **Blts** (100,40-pt 6.00)

MAMMOTH WHITE 94 ***—† Clear white. Big winner in western shows. 6-10 open. Largest white but substance not equal to that of Albatros or White Giant. **L**.20 **M**.10 **S**.05 **Blts** (100,.50)

MRS. F. C. HORNBERGER 105 —††† Bit frilled. Clear white, many open, on long flower head. **L**.06(100,3.50) **M**.04(100,1.75) **Blts** (100,.10)

MRS. F. E. BENNETT 90 *+† Clean white with striking, solid purple blotch. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L**.15(100,10.00) **M**.08(100,5.50) **S**.04(100,2.50) **Blts** (100,.50)

RUFFOLACE P.G. 78 —† Clear white. Heavily ruffled and lacinated. Some growers offer a strain of this variety only slightly ruffled and lacinated. Medium height. Our most lacinated (all colors) Mah. '31. Our 1st Mah. '32. **L**.07(100,5.00) **M**.04(100,3.00) **S**(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,.10)

WHITE BUTTERFLY Pr. 76—† Tall spike of airily placed florets, white, shading into cream. Unexcelled in tip work and wedding corsage, harmonizing with most everything. Worthy of several plantings to extend the cutting season. **L**.05(100,3.00) **Blts** (100,.10)

WHITE GIANT 100 **—†† The "Madonna Lily" gladiolus. Long, lily like, pointed petals. Pure waxy white. Stiff, straight spike, all open at once. Exceptional substance but so slow a propagator few large growers will take the patience to grow a stock. We have been offering it on alternate years. **L**.06 **M**.04 **S**.02 **Blts** (100,.20)

CREAM

MAGNA BLANCA 95 ***—††† Huge, clear ivory with vivid creamy yellow throat. Immense florets with long, pointed petals. 6 open making a handsome spike set in airy fashion on a slim, wiry stem anywhere from 5 to 6½ feet high! A wedding decoration supreme. Certain to become popular for massive decorations. Calif. '31, C.G.S. '31, Our 1st Ohio '32. **L**.75 **M**.55 **S**.35 **Blts** (100,2.00)

MARY ELIZABETH 90 *—†† Pure, opaque white with strong, rich, creamy yellow throat. Beautifully ruffled. Thick, waxy substance. Ideal habits for cutting. We predict a meteoric rise into popular favor for this one, too. N.Y. '31, N.E.G.S. '31. **L** 2.00 **M** 1.50 **S** 1.00 **Blts** .20

BUFF

APRICOT GLOW P. G. 85 —†† Clear, buff apricot. Very tall. Good cutting sort. A.G.S. '31, '32. **L**.05(100,3.00) **M**.03(100,1.50) **S**(100,.75) **Blts** (100,10—1000,.50)

DUNA 90 *—† Clear, soft, light, pinky buff, bit yellow at base. Back of petals a shade darker. 5-6 open on medium tall spike. A.G.S. '32. **L** 5.00 **M** 3.00 **S** 2.00 **Blts** .50

BLUSH WHITE

QUEEN MARY (Mair) 93 *—†††† Pale, creamy white, petals edged faintly rose pink. Effect, blush white. Bit ruffled. 12 open. The best of the Mair (Scotland) introductions. A.G.S. '31. Sweepstakes N.E.G.S. '32. **L.50 M.35 S.25 Blts.05**

ROSEMARIE PFITZER **—†††† Very light pink with faint flecks of creamy hue. Slightly ruffled. Round, "inverted" type florets (single lip, top petal back). Pfitzer's claim that it makes the best spike of all his introductions appears more than justified, for it is of exquisite beauty, very delicate in appearance yet of excellent substance and texture. Scarce. Just released. Have had exhibition quality spikes from ½ inch bulbs. **L 6.00 M 4.00 S 2.00 Blts .80**

SOLVEIG 102 ***—† An immense white, very slightly tinted creamy blush, bit of rose deep in throat. Excellent substance. Only 5 open but these are so big, opening flat as a plate and with so little diminution in size up the spike that one would hardly ask for more. Lightly ruffled. One of but two varieties, in the last 16 yrs., to receive A.G.S.'s highest award, First Class Certificate, '31. Championship spike, Minn. '32. **Blts 4.00**

LIGHT PINK

CORYPHEE 87 **—†† Spectacular, waxy, light pink. Lighter throat. Sometimes lightly mottled deeper pink. Tall. Occasionally crooks but well worth the bother of staking. N.E.G.S. votes this 3rd best glad, all colors, trailing only Mr. Phipps and Minuet. It was 2nd in the '32 plebiscite, Royal Horticultural Soc., Victoria. Clearest pink, A.G.S. '32. With an immense basket of 50 spikes we won, A.G.S. '32, the coveted 3 ft. silver Seabrook Perpetual Trophy (see cut) for the Most Artistic Basket. **L.15 (100,10.00) M.08(100,5.00) S.04(100,2.50) Blts (100,.33)**

FLORENCE HUBLER 110 —† Light pink and cream. Colors of Mrs. Dr. Norton but grows stronger, much taller and makes healthy bulbs. **L 2.50 M 1.50 S.90 Blts .15**

HYACINTH 95 ***—†† Very delicate shell pink, lemon lip, bit of mauve deep in throat. 6-7 inch florets, 8-10 open. A good Australian variety and possibly the only one able to dispute the throne with Mr. Fred'k Christ. **L 3.00 M 2.00 S 1.00 Blts .30**

MOLLY BURNHAM 100 *—†† Glistening, pale cameo shell pink, slightly yellow toned on lip. No streaks or mottling. Scarce. **L 5.00 M 3.50 S 2.00 Blts .50**

MR. FREDERICK CHRIST 110 **—†††† Beautiful combination of light LaFrance pink and yellow. One of the highest priced glads of all time, now, first year popularly priced. Of finest habits though blts. none too plentiful. A.D.S. '31, E.Bay '32, A.M. Royal Hort. Soc. of Victoria '32. Our 1st Mah. '32, Am. Ohio '32, Sweepstakes Ohio Fair '32. **L.35 M.25 S.10 Blts (100,.50)**

MRS. P. W. SISSON 91 *—† Light, cameo pink. Slightly creamy throat. Elegant cut flower, especially in combination with rose pink. A.G.S. '31. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.05(100,2.75) M.02 (100,1.25) S(100,.60) Blts (100,.10-pt .60)**

PATRICIA CARTER Pr. 78 —† Soft monotone shrimp. Far outclasses all other light pink primis. A.G.S. '32. Our 1sts Mah. '31, '32. **L.07(100, 5.00) M.04(100,3.00) S.02(100,1.50) Blts (100,.30)**

RESPLENDENT 85 *+†††† Colors many but all intense, with waxy finish — pink, cream, yellow, bit of scarlet. Heavily ruffled with plenty open on a long flowerhead that could stand a bit more stem. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.15(100,10.00) M.07 (100,4.50) S.03(100,1.50) Blts (100,.20)**

RITA BECK 100 *—††† Pure flesh pink, fine scarlet lines in throat. A highly rated cut flower in the east. Minn., N.E.G.S. and Am. A.G.S., all '32. **L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt .50)**

SALMON PINK

CATHERINE COLEMAN 102 *+††† Clean coral, purplish rose blotch. Our 1st Mah. '31. N.E. G.S. '32. **L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.25)**

CORONATION 95 *—†† Light salmon, shading to cream. A.G.S. '32. **L 4.00 M 2.50 S 1.50 Blts .50**

GLORIANA P. G. 93 —††† Perfect blending of light salmon into yellow throat. Rose bud type florets. A wonderful cut flower. A.G.S. '30, '31, '32. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.05(100,3.00) M.02 (100,1.00) S(100,.50) Blts (100,.50)**

INSPIRATION 90 *—†† Deep shrimp. Ruffled and fluted. Good substance. **L 2.00 M 1.20 Blts .15**

JEAN du TAILLES 98 *+†††† One of the best deep salmons, heavily blotched. Our 1st Mah. '31, N.E.G.S. '31. **L.07(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,1.00) Blts (100,.50)**

MARGARET FULTON 90 *—†† Clean, rich coral, throat bit lighter. Substance excellent. A.M., A.G.S. '31, 1st A.G.S. '32, beating some fine spikes of Mr. Phipps. **Blts .05**

MR. W. H. PHIPPS 110 **—†††† Warm salmon pink, flecked. Five foot or longer spikes, 10-20 open at once. Not uniform in its production of immense flowerheads but plenty to be worth while. For the fourth consecutive year voted by A.G.S. the best glad, all colors. A.G.S. '31. Sweepstakes, Ill. '32, our 1st Mah. '32. **L.05 (100,3.50) M.03(100,1.50) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.50-pt 1.00)**

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE Pr. 72 —† A large prim., well ruffled. Soft, light salmon, blending into creamy yellow throat. A favorite cutting sort with all who know it. A.G.S. Award of Merit. Am. Ohio '32. East Bay '32, our 1st Mah. '32. **L.05(100,3.00) M.03(100,1.75) S(100,.80) Blts (100,.15)**

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS 94 ***—† Rosy salmon, flaked scarlet, red lines. Immense floret and spike. Very tall. A.G.S. '31. Voted by A.G.S. 6th best glad, all colors. **L.04(100,2.75) M.02 (100,1.25) S(100,.60) Blts (100,.10-pt .60)**

NIXE 100 *—†††† Jasper, reddish salmon. Often all open at once. A dependable cut flower. **L.05(100,3.00) M.03(100,1.50) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.00)**

OSALIN 90 *—†† A soft coral with faint orange markings in throat. Unusually fine under artificial light. Tips very pleasing. A sort not to be overlooked by those able to grow in quantity. High English and Holland awards. **L.07(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt .75)**

PICARDY P. G. 90 **—††† Long, straight spikes of clear, light salmon, not far removed from apricot. In spite of high price for two years, it has jumped into 34th place in popular vote. Being a fast propagator it will quickly become widely disseminated and likely to be 4th instead of 34th in but a few years. Ill., Wash., Minn., A.G.S., all '32. Sweepstakes, Canadian G.S. '32. **L 2.00 M 1.25 S.75 Blts .20**

SALBACH'S PINK 106 **—†††† Wide open, velvety, geranium pink. Soft carmine hair lines in throat. Substance unsurpassed. 10-16 mammoth florets open at once, consistently making a bulk of flowerhead easily equal to that of Mr. Phipps when at its best, on an extra stout stem of about the same length. C.G.S. '31, N.E.G.S. '32, E. Bay '32 (both as best salmon, competing against Mr. Phipps, also for most buds and blooms). First year popularly priced. **L.20(100, 16.00) M.15(100,10.00) S.07(100,5.00) Blts (100,.70-pt 10.00)**

PURE PINK

ELIZABETH SWARTLEY 70 —† Has 1910 Rose habits, slightly lighter, white throat. **L.05(100, 3.00) Blts (100,.15)**

FRANK J. McCOY 105 **—††† Immense, tall, strong spike of pure pink. Calif. '31 for most open. Our 1sts, both Mah. '31 and A.G.S. '31. These latter three spikes were easily the most spectacular, pure pink blooms in the entire auditorium, attracting much attention. **L.20 M.10 S.05 Blts (100,.50)**

LONGFELLOW 96 *—†† Clear, deep pink. Exceptionally good placement and has all the traits required of a good cut flower. A.G.S. '32. Our 1st Mah. '32. **L.05(100,3.00) M.02(100,1.25) S(100,.60) Blts (1000,.40-pt .75)**

MAURICE FULD 94 **—†† Rich pink. Rose blotch on white. A.G.S. '30, '31. **L.10(100,7.50) M.06(100,4.00) Blts (100,.20)**

PEARL OF CALIFORNIA 94 *—††† Deep, soft LaFrance pink blending to rosy white throat. 22-32 buds, 10-14 open, balance mostly in color. Often deserving **. A.G.S. '31. **L.08(100,5.00) M.05(100,3.00) S(100,1.50) Blts (100,.20)**

ROSE PINK

AMETHYST 94 *—††† Lilac, lavender rose pink, bordered deeper. White center line on each petal. Ruffled. 8-10 open. E.Bay '32, N.E.G.S. '32. **L.30 M.20 S.10 Blts (100,.50)**

DORA GILL 95 *—†† A soft pink verging on rose. Tall spikes of 18-20 buds, 7-10 open. Am., A.G.S. '32. **L 6.50 M 4.00 S 2.25 Blts .50**

MARY JANE 96 *—††† Silvery rose pink self. Ill. '32. **L.08(100,5.00) M.05(100,3.00) S.02(100, 1.00) Blts (100,.20-pt 2.50)**

PAULINE KUNDERD 103 *—††† Glistening, pure rose pink, blending into creamy yellow throat. A beautiful combination and a stunning spike. Scarce. Has been the despair of many large growers because slow propagation will not meet the demand. Our 1st Mah. '31, N.E.G.S. '32. First year popularly priced. **L.30 M.20 S.10 Blts (100,1.00)**

PRIDE OF WANAKAH 92 *—†† Tall spike of deep lavender rose, throat deeper. Combines beautifully with light pinks. Fine cut flower habits and substance. Our 1st A.G.S. '32, Ohio Fair '32. **L.05(100,3.00) M.03(100,1.50) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt .60)**

SALBACH'S ORCHID 88 **—††† Lavender pink rose. Minuet form and substance, but larger, more open and more pink. San Leandro '32, E.Bay '32. Our 1sts, both A.G.S. '31 and Ohio '32. **L 1.25 M.60 S.30 Blts .05**

SUNNYSIDE 95 **—††† A wide edging of light rose pink, lightly tinted deeper, in but slight preponderance to the large area of pure, creamy white within. A stunning, tall, perfect spike with 12-14 large, round, slightly recurved florets open at once. Perhaps the most consistent performer in making perfect exhibition spikes in the entire list. First Class Certificate and champion card at six shows in Australia, '31. **L 5.00 M 3.00 S 2.00 Blts .50**

ROSE AND ROSE RED

GENERAL KUROKI 80 *—†† Bright, violet rose, conspicuous, clean white throat. Easily won 1sts for us Mah. '31, also A.G.S., both '31, '32. Scarce. **L.12(100,8.00) M.07(100,5.00) Blts (100,.33)**

H. G. WELLS 110 *—††† Velvety, self color, midway between Bordeaux wine and purple. Fine substance. Long flowerhead on medium tall stem. Scarce. **L.20(100,15.00) M.10(100,7.50) S.05(100,3.00) Blts (100,1.00)**

ROSE MIST P. G. —†† Widely spaced, decorative spike of old rose, approaching watermelon red, edged buff. **L.04(100,3.00) Blts (100,.10)**

PURPLE

CHARLES DICKENS 93 *—†† Violet purple. Tall. Fine cutting spike. E. Bay '32. Voted best purple, C.G.S. **L.06(100,4.00)**

MARS 100 *—† Light, magenta purple, a most unusual shade. Scarce. **L 3.00 M 2.00 S 1.00 Blts .25**

MOZART 96 *—†† A deep, silky purple, slightly lighter to center, bit of burnt lake on lip. Substance excellent. Retains more purple under artificial light than any other. An ideal decorative spike. A very scarce Diener variety. **L 5.00 M 3.50 S 2.00 Blts .50**

PURPLE QUEEN 90 *—† Deep, violet purple. Lighter in throat. Ruffled. Most purples bloom best if planted early. Many awards. **L.08(100,5.50)**

RAMESES 90 ***—†† Very tall. Large florets with long, pointed petals. Aster purple, pomegranate blotch on white. Unusual but pleasing combination. Scarce. **L 1.50 M 1.00 S.50 Blts .06**

TAURUS Pr. 85 —† Fine cutting prim of soft, medium shade of violet purple. A.G.S. '31, N.E.G.S., Ohio and our 1st Mah., all '32. **L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10)**

LIGHT VIOLET

AVE MARIA 78 *—†† Unmistakably blue toned. Small, purple blotch. Has great vigor, bulbs are very disease resistant and blooms early, all rather unusual traits among the "blues." Voted best light violet, C.G.S. **L.12(100,8.00) M.06(100,4.00) S.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.40)**

HEAVENLY BLUE 93 *—††† Very pale, heliotrope lilac. Reverse, light blue. Fades lighter in intense sun, so blooms best cool or indoors. Stunning when well grown. A.G.S. '31, E. Bay '32. All our 1sts, Ohio '32, Mah. '31 and '32, also Mah. '31 for nearest blue. **L.10(100,7.00) M.06(100,3.00) S.03(100,1.50) Blts (1000,1.00)**

MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG 95 *—†† Pale porcelain blue. Voted by A.G.S. best light violet. E. Bay '32, A.G.S. '32. **L.05(100,3.25) M.03(100,1.60) S(100,.80) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.00)**

By action of the Board of Governors, ratified by motion in open annual meeting by the members of the American Gladiolus Society, we received the first Gold Medal ever awarded by the A.G.S. "for outstanding and signal services rendered in its behalf". (August, 1931).

DARK VIOLET

AIDA 86 *—†† Deep, blue violet. Velvety. Long, slim. Combines well with yellows. **L.**10(100, 7.50) **M.**05(100,3.00) **S.**(100,1.50) **Blts** (100,.40)

BLUE PEACOCK 90 *+††† A blue violet with conspicuous, velvety blue blotch set in cream. Florets wide open and well arranged. **L** 2.50 **M** 1.75 **S** 1.25 **Blts** .25

PELEGRINA 80 *—†††† Velvety, dark blue violet. 10-14 open and entire balance of long spike in color. Often 20 or more buds all show color before 1st floret opens. Outclassed the popular Veilchenblau (winner, A.G.S., previous five years) as soon as shown. Did same thing in amateur division, Ohio, '32, the winning bloom having been produced from a blt. Scarce. Am. A.G.S., Am. Ohio, Wash., all '32. **L.** 3.00 **M** 2.50 **S** 2.00 **Blts** .50

SOVEREIGN 100 —† Velvety, intense, deep purplish violet. Medium sized florets on long, stiff spike. For cut flower purposes, plant 2-3 weeks earlier than most cutting primas, particularly the yellows and Orange Queen, to have blooms available together. **L.**04(100,2.50) **M.**02(100,1.50) **S.**(100,.75) **Blts** (100,.10-pt .50)

VEILCHENBLAU 93 *—†† Medium-deep, blue violet. Voted best dark violet, A.G.S. 1st, A.G.S. last 6 yrs. Our 1st Ohio, '32. **L.**07(100,4.50) **M.**04(100,2.50) **S.**02(100,1.25) **Blts** (100,.20)

YELLOW

CANBERRA 100 *—††† Light yellow self. Very tall, strong spikes, 8-13 open. Fine exhibition. San Leandro '31, N.E.G.S. '32. **L.**15 **M.**10 **S.**05 **Blts** (100,.50)

GOLD EAGLE P. G. 75 —† Tall, clear yellow. Fine, early cut sort. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.**05(100,3.00) **M.**02(100,1.00) **S.**(100,.50) **Blts** (1000,.50)

GOLDEN DREAM P. G. 100 —††† Deep, clear yellow. Long spike. Petals roll back. A.G.S. voted it best yellow and 8th best glad, all colors. A.G.S. '32. Our 1sts both A.G.S. '31 and Mah. '31,'32. **L.**05(100,3.00) **M.**03(100,1.50) **S.**(100,.75) **Blts** (100,.10)

GOLDEN FRILLS Pr. 84 + Deep, daffodil yellow, rose penciling in throat. Dainty. Our 1st Mah. '31. A.G.S. '32. **L.**04(100,2.00) **M.**02(100,1.00) **S.**(100,.50) **Blts** (100,.10-pt 1.25)

KUNDERD'S YELLOW WONDER 80 —†† Clear buttercup. Fine cut sort. **L.**04(100,2.50) **M.**02(100,1.00) **S.**(100,.50) **Blts** (1000,.50)

LOYALTY 95 —†† Deep yellow. Tall, with wide, heavy foliage. Petals ruffled at edge. **L.**10(100,7.00) **M.**05(100,3.50) **S.**(100,1.50) **Blts** (100,.30)

PRIMROSE PRINCESS P. G. *—†† Tall and stately spike of light primrose. Lower petals rich amber yellow. Fine color harmony and poise. San Leandro '32, E. Bay '31, '32. Sweepstakes Iowa '32. **L.**08(100,5.00) **M.**04(100,2.00) **S.**02(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,.15-pt 2.50)

RUFFLED GOLD (Goodrich) P. G. 90 +†† Soft yellow, rose deep in throat. Exquisitely ruffled, tall, loosely built spike. Very decorative. Our 1st, A.G.S., '32. **L.**12(100,8.00) **M.**06(100,4.00) **S.**03(100,1.75) **Blts** (100,.25)

TOBERSUN 108 —†††† Long, compact spike of many clean yellow, needle point florets. Am. A.G.S. '32, N.E.G.S. '32. **L.**20 **M.**10 **S.**05 **Blts** (100,.50)

ORANGE

BETTY NUTHALL P. G. 115 *—†††† Coral orange. Yellow in throat. Meteoric rise into popular favor. Rated 7th best glad, all colors, A.G.S. Rated 1st decorative type, all sources, plebiscite of Royal Hort. Soc. Victoria, '32. Sweepstakes, San Leandro '31. A.G.S. '31 (am), '32. E. Bay '32. Our 1sts Ohio '32, also Mah. '31 and '32. Ohio Fair '32. **L.**08(100,6.00) **M.**04(100,3.00) **S.**02(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,.10-pt 2.00)

COPPER BRONZE P. G. 94 *— As named. Very decorative, particularly on dark furniture. A. G.S. '31. **L.**05(100,2.75) **M.**03(100,1.25) **S.**(100,.50) **Blts** (100,.05-pt .50)

LA PALOMA P. G. 88 *—† Fiery, deep orange. Excellent, decorative cutting spike. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.**15(100,10.00) **M.**10(100,6.00) **S.**05(100,3.50) **Blts** (100,.40)

MERCED P. G. 78 —†† Salmon orange saffron, shading into yellow throat. Ruffled. A fine, early cutting spike. Western awards. **L.**08(100,5.50) **M.**04(100,2.50) **S.**02(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,.20)

MEXICAN FIRE OPAL P. G. 90 *—†† Dark, burnt orange. Long spike. Triangular type florets. **L.**35 **M.**25 **S.**15 **Blts** (100,1.50)

MRS. H. BROMLEY AMBLER 95 —†† Orange chrome. An intense shade of orange not found in any other glad. The spike is extremely decorative, bearing plenty of medium sized florets. Sometimes fades lighter in hot sun but not when bloomed cool or indoors. Beat the famous Betty Nuthall in open class, A.G.S. '31 (our 1st). Scarce. **L** 1.00 **M.**75 **S.**50 **Blts** .10

NANCY HANKS P. G. 90 *—† Peach to orange. Fluted petals. Medium height spike. Good cut. Holland and British Awards of Merit. **L.**05(100,3.00) **M.**03(100,1.50) **S.**(100,.75) **Blts** (100,.10-pt 1.00)

ORANGE QUEEN P. G. 79 —† Metallic, apricot orange. Extra fine cut sort. Awards most everywhere and A.G.S. '31. **L.**04(100,2.50) **M.**02(100,1.25) **S.**(100,.60) **Blts** (100,.10)

ORANGE WONDER 115 *—† Pure, rich, deep salmon orange. Tall. Only 4-6 open but voted best orange by A.G.S. **L.**07(100,5.00) **M.**04(100,2.50) **S.**02(100,1.25) **Blts** (100,.10-pt 4.00)

SENORITA (Salbach) 83 *—†† Large, true orange florets, carmine tongue. Petals fluted, narrow and long. Produces sturdy, compact, long flower-head on medium long stem from any size bulb. Award of Merit, British G.S. Mah. '31, San Leandro '32, Am. A.G.S. '32. **L.**10(100,6.00) **M.**06(100,4.00) **S.**03(100,2.00) **Blts** (100,.25-pt 4.50)

Youngstown, Ohio,
Sept. 25th, 1932.

Dear Mr. Evans:

On behalf of the Mahoning Gladiolus Society I wish to extend you its vote of thanks for exhibiting at our show. The number of entries, the variety and quality of your glads contributed much to the success of our show or, no doubt, would have greatly helped any other show in the country. This vote of thanks was taken at our September meeting.

L. S. Dustman, Sec'y.

SCARLET

AFLAME P. G. 82 ***—††† Flaming, silvery scarlet. A very striking, long spike with 6-7 inch florets. A.G.S. '32. **L.07(100,4.50) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,1.00) Blts (100,.15)**

DR. F. E. BENNETT 98 *+†††† Brilliant scarlet. Yellow markings in throat. Numberless 1sts, many ours. 1st A.G.S., last 6 years. Voted by A.G.S. best scarlet and 4th best glad, all colors. **L.05(100,3.00) M.02(100,1.25) S(100,.60) Blts (100,.10-pt .60)**

G. J. MACKAY 90 **—†† Large, round, slightly recurved florets of rich tomato red. Heavily ruffled. Extra large spike with 8 open. One of the good ones from New Zealand. **L 1.00 M.75 S.50**

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH 98 ***+† Gigantic, orange scarlet, rich and velvety. Cherry blotch. Substance not the best and sometimes only holds 4 open but responds strongly to fertilization and bloomed cool or indoors makes tremendous flowerheads. Voted by A.G.S. 5th best glad, all colors. 1st A.G.S., last 4 years. Also San Leandro, E. Bay, Ohio, all '32. **L.07(100,4.00) M.04(100,2.00) S.02(100,1.00) Blts (100,.15-pt 2.50)**

SCARLET BEDDER P. G. 85 *— Clear, soft scarlet. Harmonizes well with prim pastels. Fine, decorative cut sort. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.05(100,3.00) M.03(100,1.50) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.25)**

SUPERBA 75 *—††† Rich carmine, pink toned. A very showy spike of large florets weeks ahead of most large flowering sorts. **L.08(100,5.00) M.04(100,2.50) S(100,1.00) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.00)**

RED

COMMANDER KOEHL 86 ***—††† Nothing in sight among the crimsons to beat this immense, clear, rich, crimson red. Sweepstakes, Wash. '32. 1st A.G.S., Mah. (ours), Minn., N.E.G.S. and others, all '32. First year popularly priced. **L.25(100,18.00) M.12(100,8.00) S.06(100,4.00) Blts (100,1.20)**

LOUIS VON BEETHOVEN 95 *—†††† Long, tall spike of light scarlet red, blotched ox blood. Does not fade. Strong, succulent growth. Scarce. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L 1.00 M.50 S.25 Blts .05**

RED PHIPPS 90 *—†††† Pure, spectrum red. Several shades lighter than Com. Koehl. Longer spikes even than Mr. Phipps and more loosely placed along the spike. Scarce. We feel that this glad has a great future. Those who saw our huge "piece de resistance" basket, crowning our large commercial space in the Ohio '32 show at Akron, can readily believe this prediction. Our 1sts, both A.G.S. '32 and Ohio '32. **L.80 M.50 S.30 Blts .05**

SOUTHERN CROSS (Whiteley, N.Z.) 90 **—†††† What a name and what a glad to conjure with! A new red self color with perfect placement. Tall and strong. 8-10 open. Easily surpassing Bill Sowden (of similar color) in height, size and number open. Scarce. Our stock very limited. **L 3.00 M 2.00 S 1.00 Blts .30**

DARK RED

MAROCCHO 88 *—†† Deep maroon, almost black. Not dull. Florets open well. 1st Am., A.G.S. '32. **L.12(100,9.00) M.06(100,3.00) S.03(100,1.25) Blts (100,.25)**

MOORISH KING 95 ***—†† Impressive, long spike carrying immense, glossy, mahogany maroon florets. Lighter than Marocco but completely eclipsing it in size. Scarce. Slow propagator. N.E.G.S. '32. Am. Ohio '32. **L 1.50 M 1.00 S.75 Blts .15**

THOMAS A. EDISON (K) 90 *—† Blood red. One of the finest ruffled varieties. Scarce. **L.60 M.40 S.20 Blts .05**

SMOKY

DOROTHY DOW 95 **—†††† Coppery orange bronze. Colors similar to Emile Aubrun but still larger florets and spike 50% taller. 8 or more well placed florets open. Very scarce. **L 5.00 M 3.50 S 2.00 Blts .50**

EMILE AUBRUN 90 **—†† Coppery orange bronze. Sweepstakes No. Dak., '32. Voted best smoky C. G. S. **L.06(100,3.50) M.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.10)**

MAORILAND 90 **+†† A sensational new smoky from New Zealand. Old rose, deeper at edge of petals, lightly striped steel blue. A still deeper old rose and cream blotch. Florets frequently as big as Pfitzer's Triumph and a much larger spike, carrying 6-8 open. **L 1.00 M.50 S.25**

MARMORA 96 **—†††† Long spike of lavender, gray, purple. Excepting possibly Sunnyside, the finest of the Australian introductions. E. Bay '32. A.G.S. '30, '31 and am. '32. Most open, A.G.S. '32. Largest floret A.G.S. '32. Voted by A.G.S. 3rd best glad, all colors. **L.08(100,5.50) M.05(100,3.00) S.02(100,1.25) Blts (100,.15)**

MOTHER MACHREE 96 **—†††† Salmon orange, silver gray. Sunset colors of high lustre and sheen. Consistent producer of long, straight, stunning spikes. A.G.S. '30, '31. Wash. '32, Iowa, '32, N.E.G.S. '32. Our 1sts both Ohio and Mah. '32. Our sweepstakes, Ohio '32. First year popularly priced. **L.20(100,15.00) M.10 (100,7.00) S.05 (100,3.00) Blts (100,.25-pt 3.50)**

OUR SELECTION 100 *—†††† Salmon red, flaked slate, cerise blotch on cream. A flowerhead even longer than that of Mother Machree but stem not so long. Florets in double row, 10-16 open. A very trustworthy performer. Championship spike Winnipeg '31. Most open (18) No. Dak. '32, N.E.G.S. '32. Rated 1st of all exhibition type varieties, all sources, in plebiscite of Royal Hort. Soc. Victoria '32. **L.20(100,15.00) M.10 (100,8.00) S.05(100,3.00) Blts (100,.60)**

SARABAND 105 *+†† Rich, velvety Bordeaux wine, a brownish red, shading to red-purple. Straw blotch. Very decorative with yellow. C.G.S. '31, Calif. '31. Our 1st Mah. '31, Ohio Fair '32. **L.07(100,4.00) M.04(100,2.20) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.25)**

DAHLIAS

These varieties rate among the dahlias just as do the gladiolus we list — the current, first prize winning sorts, all free bloomers on strong stems and good keepers when cut. We consider it a waste of time to bother with poor keepers, no matter how large or beautiful.

These tubers are not merely "field grown tubers," which phrase often camouflages tubers grown in the field from plants. These are tubers field grown *from tubers*.

Our stocks are not large, yet too large for us, detracting attention from our gladiolus, so they are priced to assure substantial depletion of stock.

Strong green plants from 3 inch pots are offered at one half the price of tubers, only of those varieties priced at \$1.50 or more.

AVALON ID Canary yellow. Very early, very free bloomer. 7 in. blooms.....	\$.25
CHEMAR'S EUREKA FD The most dependable white. 8 in. ....	.75
DEE DEE A lilac pom pom with extraordinary stems. 1¼ in. ....	.25
DOROTHY STONE ID Rose pink. 10 in.	1.00
EAGLE ROCK FANTASY ID Clear mallow pink. 10 in.	5.00
FORT MONMOUTH ID Immense, shaggy, claret. 11 in. ....	.50
FRAU O. BRACHT C Very light primrose. Extra keeper. 7 in.	1.00

JANE COWL ID Bronzy buff, old gold. Finest habits. 10 in. ....	.35
JERSEY'S BEACON FD Chinese scarlet, reverse buff. 9 in. ....	.35
JERSEY'S BEAUTY FD Pure pink. 5 in. ....	.20
JIM MOORE ID Primrose yellow shading to pink. 8 in.	2.00
KATHLEEN NORRIS ID Rose pink. 10 in.	1.50
KEMP'S VIOLET WONDER ID Violet purple. 9 in. ....	.75
KENTUCKY FD Golden salmon. 6 in. ....	.60
KENTUCKY RED ID Clear scarlet. Fine habits. 8 in.	5.00
LORELEI FD Light rose to white, edged darker. 8 in. ....	.75
MONMOUTH CHAMPION ID Flame orange. Fine habits. 11 in.	1.00
MRS. ALFRED B. SEAL ID Old rose. 10 in.	1.50
OMAR KHAYYAM FD Chinese red to orange. Strong. 9 in.	3.00
ORANGE WONDER FD New. Free flowering clear orange. 7 in. ....	.50
THE WORLD FD Rosy magenta to silver. 9 in. ....	.75
THOMAS EDISON FD Royal purple. 9 in. ....	.75
TREASURE ISLAND FD Apricot and rose. 9 in. ....	.75
WATCHUNG WONDER ID Royal red, lightly marked gold. 10 in.	2.00

FLOWER NOVELTIES

We offer here seed of most of the world's foremost, up-to-the-minute annual and perennial flower novelties. The seed is all fresh, from last seed harvest and entirely from the originator or the originator's contractual agent and put up in their sealed packets, at their prices.

In a few years these strains will be commonly popular. Grow them while they are new and causing the greatest excitement among flower lovers.

ASTER American Beauty. Wilt Resistant Strain. New '33. Incurved petals, 4 inch dia. Branching. Stems 15-30 inches. Annual. Award of Merit by A.S.T.A. (American Seed Trade Ass'n) '32-'33. *Lavender* or *Rose*. Specify color. Pkt. each 20c

ASTER Venus. An improved, perfectly double, Calif. Sunshine Aster. 4 in. dia. on good stems. Annual. Mixed. Pkt. 20c

CAMPANULA Annual Canterbury Bells. Mixed colors. About 5 mo. to bloom from seed. 30 in. high. 3rd "All American" Gold Medal of Distinction, A.S.T.A., '32-'33. Pkt. 35c

DAHLIA Large Flowered. Collected personally by Mr. Carl Salbach. 50 selected seeds, \$1.50. 100 selected seeds, \$2.50

DAHLIA Pompom. The small, double dahlia so much prized for cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt. 35c

GLADIOLUS Seed. Hand Hybridized from our rarest and largest, clear color exhibition sorts only. Sale positively limited to one-half of our supply. If you wish you may specify the colors you wish to produce and we will do our best to supply crosses, identified for you, best calculated to meet your desire. 25 seeds, 50c

HOLLYHOCK Imperator. Perennial. 5-6 in. Fringed about a large crested, double rosette. Mixed colors. Pastel tints of pink, orange, salmon, cerise. Pkt. 15c

LIATRIS Pycnostachya Superba. Perennial. An improved cutting sort, with 40 inch spikes of rosy purple. Blooms July to Sept. Pkt. 30c

LUPINE Annual Hartwegii Giants. Mixed colors. 3-4 ft. tall. Base branching habit. 4-6 long spikes per plant. A.M., A.S.T.A. '32-'33. Pkt. 25c

MARIGOLD Guinea Gold. Golden orange, all semi-double. Only slightly scented. 2-2½ in. dia., 30 in. high. Extremely free bloomer on long stems. Annual. 1st (of three) "All American" Gold Medal of Distinction, A.S.T.A. '32, '33. Pkt. 20c

NASTURTIUM Golden Gleam. Mass of 1½-2 in. double golden yellow blooms on vigorous bush with 18 inch runners. Sweet scented. Rated best annual novelty of last 10 yrs., Southport, '32-largest fall flower show in England. A.M., Royal Hort. Soc. of Eng. 2nd (of three) "All American" Gold Medal of Distinction, A.S.T.A. '32-'33. Pkt. 25c

PETUNIA Diener's Ruffled Monsters. Mixed. Plants semi-dwarf. Flowers 4-7 in. dia. Originator's hand pollenized seed. Single (the more popular) Pkt. 25c. Double, Pkt. 50c

SCABIOSA Isaac House Hybrids. Perennial. 3-4 in. dia. Ruffled. Color range from silvery white thru azure blue and lavender to deep blue. Lilac, lavender and mauve predominating. Mixed. Pkt. 20c

SHASTA DAISY Diener's New Giant Double White. Perennial. 4-5 in. dia. Blooms for 3 mo. They look like giant asters. Pkt. 25c

VENIDIUM Fastuosum. Daisy-like flowers of rich orange with purple black zone around center. 3-5 in. dia. 3 ft. high. Annual. Sow in sunny location without transplanting. Pkt. 25c

VERBENA Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. Annual. Shades of bright rose. Florets size of a half dollar. Pkt. 25c

VERBENA Hybrida Giant Lavender Glory. True lavender with creamy eye. Annual. A.M., A.S.T.A. '32-'33. Pkt. 25c

GLADIOLUS SOCIETIES

The American Gladiolus Society is the largest society in the world devoted to one flower. Plenty of reasons for that. Among them its monthly publication, *The Gladiolus Review*, a practical necessity to all who desire to be well informed. Affiliated with this mother society are 17 state and regional societies, among them the Ohio State Gladiolus Society. The Mahoning Gladiolus Society, with headquarters at Youngstown, has a membership and annual exhibition equal to most of the state societies. You may join your state society, annual membership dues \$1. and you may secure affiliated membership in the national, through your state society, securing the monthly publication, for \$1.00 additional.

The Canadian, the New England and the British Gladiolus Societies number their members by the thousands, have large annual exhibitions and publish "annuals." Great Horticultural Societies conduct gladiolus exhibitions in Europe and Australia.

If you will enclose your application for new membership with your order we will give you the full value of the Ohio society membership (\$1.00) in bulbs of our selection of quality equal or superior to those purchased. This offer really pays your Ohio membership fee and is in addition to the offer of 12 prize winning bulbs offered by the society for new memberships.

THE 1933 OHIO GLADIOLUS EXHIBITION

will again be held in the spacious

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August 25 and 26

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Plan to Attend

LEE M. PATTON, Secretary, Twinsburgh, Ohio.

I hereby apply for membership in the Ohio State Gladiolus Society and enclose \$2.00 as annual dues, \$1.00 of which is for affiliated membership in the American Gladiolus Society and a 12 month subscription to *The Gladiolus Review*. Prize schedules of both societies and any literature issued by the state society.

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P. O.....State.....

Amateur () Commercial Grower () Date.....

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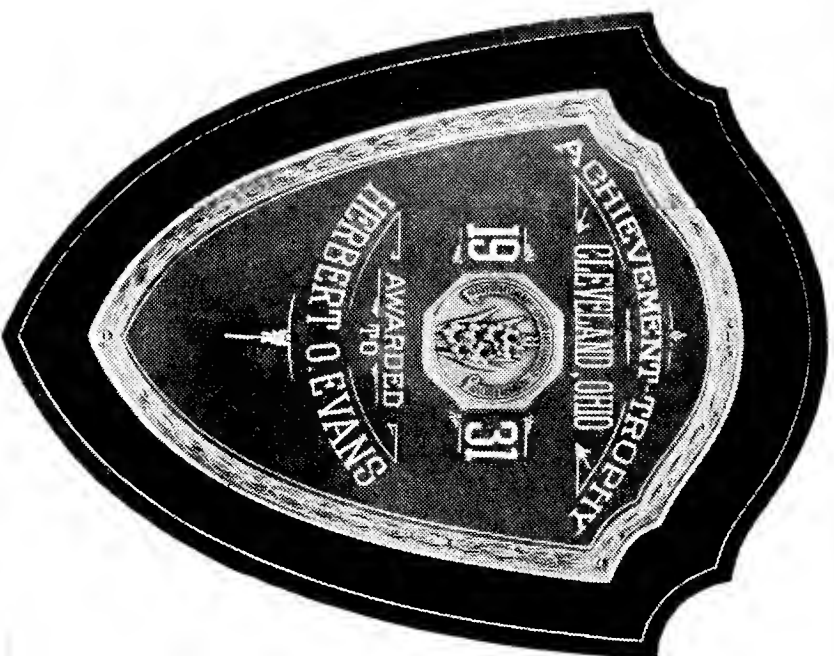
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